When you walk through a storm hold your head up high and don’t be afraid of the dark. At the end of the storm is a golden sky and the sweet silver song of a lark. (Walk)
You'll Never Walk Alone - Ted Greene Arrangement (p.2)

on through the wind, walk on through the rain, tho' your

or omit if you must

dreams be tossed and blown.__________ Walk

on, walk on with hope in your heart and you'll

never walk alone.__________ You'll
You'll Never Walk Alone - Ted Greene Arrangement

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>E♭9</th>
<th>C#m</th>
<th>F#m</th>
<th>A♭7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Play twice

1.

```

nev - er
walk a

```

E07

open

When you

```

lone.

TAG

Based on Ted's lead sheet

```

2.

walk a - lone

```

```

E | C#m | F#m7 | B9 | Esus | E

```
Transpose the whole song to B (it sounds great in B).

In the above analysis, why is one section analyzed in F instead of C?

What are some of the things that give this song a sense of grandeur, upliftment, etc?

Is the above sequence unique in any way compared to most sequences in popular and classical music?

Notice that the sequence could also be analyzed as starting from Dm: Dm Bb, F Dm; vi IV I vi

What type of sequence is this (what is the prominent interval)?